

The Canadian Railroader Weekly

Official Organ of

THE FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

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MONTREAL, MAY 17th, 1919

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What About Getting Together?

At times the most distasteful thing that we can be called upon to do is to look things squarely in the face. Those of us who are timid and irresolute prefer to close our eyes and meander on. When we adopt such a pleasant and unruffled course, we are merely deferring the day of reckoning, when the facts that we have ignored and the things of which we have so blithely washed our hands are hurled at our flabby heads with all the fury and vim, zest and pep of a cyclone.

Whatever else may be charged against those running the affairs of the Canadian Railroader, and we humbly admit that there is room for plenty of criticism, we are not procrastinators. We believe in facing to-day's music on the ground that a little dancing now will fit us for the whirlygig that we may be called upon to perform in the to-morrow. This is the reason why we prefer to look things squarely in the eye at this hour. We don't propose to sit idly by and see things go to wreck and ruin without making a prodigious effort to do our share to aid in bringing order out of chaos and happiness out of the suffering that has followed this war. Neither are we afraid of making a few blunders, nor are we at all sensitive about being laughed at or even jeered at. We prefer to lash the water white in an effort to make the shore safely rather than to later send up a wild cry for help to the birds that are flying overhead. The first splash is this article — judge it as critically and as harshly as you will; we are fat and forty, with good chances of surviving the criticism.

You are all aware that an Industrial Relations Commission has been touring the country from Vancouver to Fort William. It is likely that you have been reading the testimony that has been placed before this Commission by representatives mainly of two groups, the manufacturers and the organized workmen of the Dominion. There are as many opinions and ideas expressed as there are stars in the heavens. Each representative has argued solely from the viewpoint of the constituency he represents or the business in which he happens to be engaged.

There is only one solacing feature in the woven woof of the brilliant men who have appeared before

the Commission and that is that they are all in perfect accord that calamity is upon us. The remedies advanced consist mainly in well-founded and highly developed methods intended to annihilate the other fellow's ambition to get more for his product and to give less for his labor as is the case with the manufacturer; or to receive more for labor and to give much less of it as is the case with many of the workmen.

Altogether the two groups so prominently in the

(Continued on page 8)



Hasn't any little boy learned the golden text?

Collier's Weekly.

Our OTTAWA LETTER

The chief government business on Monday was the second reading of the Control of Aeronautics Bill and Supply. In supply Mr. Rowell announced the intention of the Government to appoint a permanent representative of Canada at Washington who would perform the functions of a diplomat as well as of a trade commissioner. The Minister and Mr. Lemieux joined in fulsome laudations of Sir Charles Gordon, who headed our mission at Washington and agreed that he would be eminently suitable as permanent representative.

Now, Sir Charles Gordon is no doubt a very estimable person but he is a man of no particular vision or training and he is one of the head-centres of the capitalist clique which now dominates the destinies of this country. He would cut a very poor figure besides the cultured statesmen whom Great Britain has consistently sent to Washington and it was pathetic to find two such prominent members of the House urging his appointment; surely there are other people besides successful plutocrats able to represent Canada.

Instance of Waste

In the discussion of the Post Office estimates, several members championed the cause of the employees and attacked the government's niggardly attitude. Mr. Lemieux gave a flagrant instance of waste in the Department by showing that tenders for a mail contract in British Columbia had been advertised in a little paper in Drummond-Arthabaska in Quebec. The cost of administering the Post Office department has practically doubled since 1911 and a comparatively small portion of the increase has gone in salaries.

Mr. Murphy called the attention of the Acting-Premier to the open letter which had been addressed to him by Professor Mavor of Toronto on the subject of the attempted steal of the Doukhobors' lands in British Columbia. According to Professor Mavor there is a disgraceful conspiracy afoot, to which the Government is a party, by a gang of greedy merchants, politicians and speculators in British Columbia, to have the fine fruit farms which the Doukhobors have worked expropriated at a cheap price on the plea that they are required for soldiers' settlement. The Doukhobors have been through a similar experience before when Mr. Frank Oliver allowed a gang of similar gentry to hound them out of their settlement near Yorkton. The fact is that as they are a co-operative community and supply their wants by purchase of goods in large quantities in Winnipeg and Toronto, the local merchants dislike their presence and want them replaced by individualists.

Prof. Mavor completely exposed the hollowness of the pretence that the land was needed for soldiers' settlement and stigmatised the sug-

gested transaction as a crime; it was a policy not of reconstruction but of deliberate destruction, and the whole matter had been rushed with indecent haste. The truth is that the Doukhobors, while a peculiar and obstinate people, are in their lives nearer to the Christian ideal than any other sect or class in Canada. They have made a practical success of communistic socialism and the Labor movement in Canada should back up Prof. Mavor in his protest against their despoilment. All Mr. Meighen could say in reply was to ask them to consult their lawyers, ignorant apparently that the Doukhobors by their creed refuse to recognize lawyers' existence.

National Railway Bill.

On Tuesday the third reading of the National Railway Bill was proceeded with. The Opposition had been very critical of the government's proposal to remove railway finance from the control and supervision of Parliament and now Mr. Fielding came to reinforce them with his great authority and move an amendment to the effect that the receipts and expenditures of the state railway should come like other state enterprises under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. He quoted the precedents of Australia and New Zealand, who do not segregate their railway finance and maintained that our new departure was a serious infringement of constitutional practice and would put our system of railways under a severe handicap.

Mr. Fielding's opinion on such matters is always worthy of attention and it cannot be said that Sir Thomas White and other defenders of the bill answered him adequately. A division was called for and the amendment beaten by 51 votes. Later on Mr. Ernest Lapointe of Kamouraska, who is the possessor of more real ability and character than any other French-Canadian member in the house, and has better ideas of democracy than almost any member on either side, moved an amendment asking that two of the directors of the National Railway be chosen by the numerous employees. He had ample precedents to quote, the Sankey report among others, and pointed out the general abandonment of capitalist autoeracy in Britain.

Whitley Report Idea

The Government have professed a great anxiety to change industrial relations for the better and give the worker some share in their control. Even now they are conducting an elaborate nation-wide inquiry, whose presumed object is to discover how the Whitley report can be adapted to Canada. Mr. Lapointe asked for nothing more than that the principles of the Whitley report should be put into effect on our national railways, but apparently the Government did not give the idea a mo-

ment's consideration so firmly are they wedded to bureaucratic and capitalist ideals.

Their prize apologist, Mr. Meighen, rose to explain that as the railwaymen were divided into a multitude of craft unions a satisfactory choice of representatives would be almost impossible, and furthermore that the government having undertaken the task of running the railway must be responsible for the appointment of all the directors. But why should all the directors be of the same capitalist class save one political farmer — if there had been a shadow of honesty about the government's professed zeal for democracy in industry they should either have accepted the amendment or put forward a counter-proposal to nominate one or two labor men as directors.

Have Special Interest

The British Government are introducing the principles of the Whitley report into several departments of the Civil Service and there was not the faintest reason why Canada should not have made a beginning with the National railways. Apart from the general interest which they share with the rest of the community the railway employees have a special interest in the management. But the interests which control the government behind the scenes have no mind for such innovations and the bureaucracy of the Railway Department at Ottawa is equally hostile. Mr. Meighen's argument that the existence of many craft unions makes employees' representation on the directorate impossible will be seized upon greedily by the partisans of the "one big union" idea, which the Minister of the Interior will not like. He is a very plausible speaker, but sympathy with democracy is not his ruling passion, and he is never averse to strong methods to maintain a point in a debate.

Mr. Alphonse Verville seconded Mr. Lapointe's amendment in a short but pithy speech, and declared that many of the employees would be an acquisition to the directorate. Not a single man on the government side spoke in favor of the amendment, and the official chiefs of the opposition seemed to take singularly little interest in it with the result that it was easily voted down.

Its Moral Quality

The incident afforded an excellent insight into the moral quality of the present House of Commons. Both sides have been shouting themselves hoarse about their fervent passion for democracy in every walk of life, and yet when an opportunity presents itself of taking a forward step towards economic democracy, only three members out of 235 think it worthy of serious discussion.

It passes the comprehension to see any reason why the workers and producers of Canada should cherish any expectation of redress for their grievances from the existing House of Commons. It is in the main composed of a few distinct classes of men, partisan professional politicians, lawyers, rich capitalists and agents

of predatory corporations with a few ex-parsons, farmers and simple soldiers interspersed among them. But there are not a dozen men in the whole galaxy who have any real knowledge of or sympathy with the democratic impulses which are surging through the veins of mankind to-day. Most of them are intent on their own petty schemes and sectional selfishnesses and meanwhile discontent and disgust with the existing regime grow apace as the reports of the sittings of the Mathers Commission can testify.

Some time soon there must be a change in the composition, outlook and temper of government at Ottawa, or Canada will not pass through the difficult period of reconstruction without serious upheavals. Its sessions are of the dullest nature, logical argument is as scarce as radium, intrigue and jobbery for sectional favors are rife; oratory is utterly absent and would not be appreciated, and public spirit is seemingly unknown. Any convention of Trade Unions, Great War Veterans or Grain Growers Associations could show a greater range of ability and capacity for the transaction of public business or the solution of the country's manifold problems.

Ceremonial Mouthpiece

Mr. Rowell is the ceremonial mouthpiece and foreign affairs authority of the government and he began Wednesday's sittings by reading out the terms of the peace treaty with an air of great solemnity and importance. Mr. Archambault tried to draw Sir Thomas on the date of the budget, but the minister was non-committal. It is understood that the Western Unionists have presented an ultimatum to the Cabinet demanding a fifteen per cent reduction to the tariff all round as a minimum concession, but the protectionists in the Unionist camp have been encouraged by the feeble performances of the opposition to think that they need not fear any western defections and have flatly refused to sanction any concessions.

Mr. Meighen moved the second reading of a Criminal Code amendment (sexual offences) and considerable discussion arose over a clause making it a criminal offence for an unmarried man and woman to register at a hotel as man and wife. Mr. W. F. Nickle pointed out that it might work great hardship

WEIGHTY WORDS

"The peoples of the world are in the saddle and they are going to see to it that if the present Governments do not do their will some other Governments shall."

—President Wilson.

in the case of the not infrequent couples, who, unable to afford a divorce, or debarred by some reasons from obtaining a divorce, were living together as man and wife, and suggested some exception should be made in their case. But Dr. Edward, Mr. McMaster, Mr. Halliday and others took the stern Puritanical view and the amendment was negatived.

Mr. Jacobs objected to the whole measure on the ground that it was useless and would simply be provocative of blackmail; repressive measures of this nature always failed, and we had too many of them already, but probably in this case as last year the Senate would reject it. When he protested that such laws were unknown in Britain, Mr. Meighen took the high and lofty view that we should establish our own standard of morality on the footing of our own conscience instead of on the standard set by Great Britain. We

certainly have established our own peculiar standards of political morality and there seems no disposition to abandon them.

Roumanian Venture

In the evening the House went into committee on the \$350,000,000 vote for demobilisation purposes, and Sir Thomas White announced that the net increase of our debt through the war was \$1,248,003,149.86. Mr. Lemieux criticised the Roumanian venture and declared that Sir George Foster had been lacking in force, ability and foresight as Minister of Commerce. General Mewburn explained some of the workings of his department, and promised consideration to the claim of the Imperial reservists who went to the war from our shores, to receive the Canadian scale of gratuity. Then Mr. Duff made a long and elaborate attack upon the administration of the Naval department since 1914. He spoke for two hours, but used only a small portion of the five hundred pages of notes he claimed to have compiled about the department's misdeeds. He certainly provided his charges of deplorable waste and incompetence, and declared that if the famous Niobe had been ready to put to sea on the morning that war was declared she would have captured prizes that would have paid Canada's war expenses for the first year of the war.

Needless Severity.

Many of the motley collection of broken down tugboats, gentleman's yachts, second hand trawlers and drifters which the naval authorities had collected at Halifax and Sydney were a positive nuisance rather than a protection to shipping. He gave instances of needless severity in court-martials, and also said that when the oil tanker Lux Blanca was fighting submarines till they sunk her most of the naval officials and officers at Halifax were attending pink tea and bridge parties. In the end the shipping and coast of Nova Scotia had to depend largely for protection upon the American Navy. If his charges were true and no adequate refutation of them has been made so far, the naval conditions on our coast were of a disgraceful nature and there is much to be said for Mr. Duff's demand that the Naval Department at Ottawa should be closed up and the officers in charge of it paid off. If we are to have naval armaments we should insist on reasonable standards of efficiency.

Shipbuilding Programme

Thursday and Friday were chiefly consumed in discussing the war expenditure credit and the Marine Department estimates. Mr. Copp and others criticised the policy of the Militia Department in keeping many men on military duty at various depots when they were anxious to get back to civil life. They charged that these men were being kept as unwilling soldiers to provide an excuse for the retention of officers who had no civilian job in sight. But the shipbuilding programme provided the most interesting debate. Mr. J. H. Sinclair attacked it on the

ground of its extravagance and proved that vessels were being built in Britain at half the cost in Canada. The Minister denied this, but admitted a large discrepancy in prices. His main excuse for the extravagant programme was the necessity of providing against unemployment.

Dr. Michael Clark and Mr. McMaster from opposite sides of the house assailed it on the ground that successful shipping was impossible to combine with the maintenance of high tariffs. Shipping to pay its way needs cargoes in both directions, and a country which owns ships and places heavy barriers against imports, must expect to lose money on its ships.

Col. Currie tried to refute these arguments and treated the house to a typical protectionist harangue, which Mr. Edmund Bristol seconded. The price of our national ships is notoriously expensive. The Dominion Steel Co. has obtained a most profitable contract whereby the government will take for the ship builders 50,000 tons of steel plate per annum for the next five years with American plate which costs 3½ cents per pound. The price of the ships built with it averages \$200 per ton, and when the Canadian plate has to be used will be greater. How they are to compete with British ships built at much lower cost is a profound mystery.

When pressed about the equity of this contract, Mr. Ballantyne hinted that under certain circumstances it might be cancelled and the House was then treated to a splendid revelation of the broad statesmanlike

qualities of the leader of the Opposition. He sits for Cape Breton and the Dominion Steel Co., whose late president, Mr. Thomas Cantley, was in the gallery, has its plant hard by at Sydney. Mr. Mackenzie denounced the idea of repudiating the contract, and proclaimed himself as a convinced protectionist, to the great chagrin of many of his followers. He was incapable of viewing the contract from any other than the parochial point of view, and no matter how bad it was from the national point of view was prepared to support it.

Apart from the question of free trade and protection, it was a most extraordinary performance in view of the opposition's open attempt to cultivate the forming vote. It also revealed the fact that on fiscal matters there is no material difference between the two front benches and raises the suspicion that both alike are well under the control of the "big interests".

J. A. S.

ASK EARLIER CLOSING

Montreal wholesale and retail clerks, to the number of 500, have adopted a resolution to the effect that the stores of the city should be closed at 6 p.m. every night except Saturday, and at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the latter time to also apply to the nights before recognized holidays. The resolution will be sent to the Administrative Commission.

THE Canadian Railroader WEEKLY

*The Official Organ of the Fifth
Sunday Meeting Association
of Canada*

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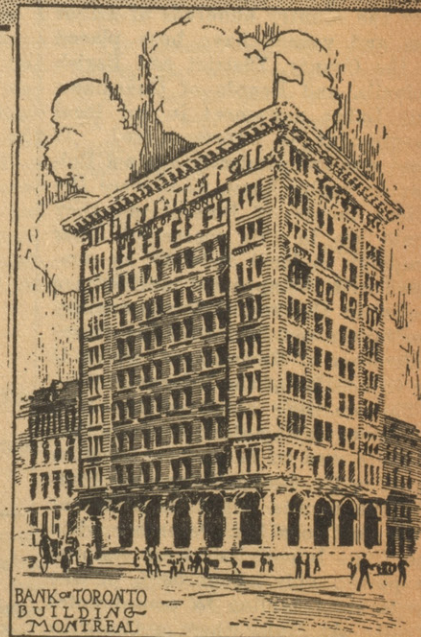
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Our London Letter

London.—Labor is profoundly uneasy at the prospect of a fresh war. All over the country resolutions are being passed, demanding our withdrawal from Russia, and the immediate repeal of conscription. The great Triple Alliance of miners, railway men and transport workers is meeting at Southport on the day this is written to consider taking industrial action if by no other means the new war with Russia can be averted. The unopportunity of our Russian policy can be seen in the fact, as given by Mr. Churchill in Parliament, that the number of voluntary recruits per day has fallen from 1,000 to 100. In all this there is no reluctance to go to the aid of our own men in Archangel, but only a growing conviction that there is no need to rescue them by force, because the Russian Government is willing to negotiate. Mr. Lloyd George will have to explain why the first offers of negotiation made by Lenin were not considered, and whether a second offer is now to be considered. In the House of Commons, three women were removed from the gallery for protesting against the threatened new war. "You are murderers. You are trying to lead the workers into a new war," they said.

Labor Victories

More labor victories have been won in the municipal elections. All over the country hundreds of Labor men and women have been placed on the County, District and Parish Councils, and Boards of Guardians. This Labor movement in our local Government is unprecedented. If those who rail aimlessly against Bolshevism really knew what were the salient points of Bolshevism, they would see in this successful labor campaign in local districts, as compared with the apparent indifference shown in the recent Parliamentary elections, a real desire for the decentralization of Government, which is the foundation of the Bolshevik idea.

The startling result of the Hull Parliamentary by-election shows that if there was to be another election now (as Mr. Lloyd George has hinted) the results might be different from that seen last December when the Jingo Imperialists were restored to power, only about 50% of the electorate troubling to record votes at all. At Hull, where a Coalition majority of 10,371 has been turned into a Liberal majority of 1917, the new member got in on a policy of a Wilson peace, peace with Russia, and the immediate withdrawal of our troops, abolition of conscription, and the raising of the blockade round Central Europe which is causing the famine and unemployment of millions.

That is some indication of the way the tide is flowing in the country on all these points. But never has there

been such a wide gap between public opinion and Parliamentary opinion as is to be seen now in Parliamentary debates. It is no exaggeration to say that what is applauded in the House is hissed in the constituencies, and vice versa. When Jack Jones, the Labor M. P., was booed in the House for opposing the Russian war, he said with a gesture: "I knew my opinions would be unpopular. That is why I got up to express them."

ization of transports is strengthened by the sudden rise in fares said to be consequent on rise of wages. A partial victory has been gained by the agricultural laborers, who have agreed to accept the settlement reached by the new Agricultural Wages Board of an advance of about \$1.60 a week; but they are pressing on with demand for a national minimum wage and a 44-hour week.

Iniquitous Conditions

The bakers, still threatened with a return to night work as soon as the order forbidding the sale of bread is rescinded, have decided on a general strike should night work be resumed in any part of the country. This would hold up our daily bread throughout the country, but would

have served two years' hard labor, or upwards, shall be set free. But about four hundred are still in prison and these comprise in most cases young fellows of eighteen or nineteen who have been called up in the last two years. As a well known Quaker points out in a letter to the press, "The continuance of the imprisonment of the very young men is meaningless except as a measure of terror for promoting permanent conscription."

Out of Work Schools

Thousands of girls and boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen are now attending five hours a day at the London County Council out-of-work schools. These are the juvenile wage earners who left school early during the war in order to fill the places of the men who were called to colors. Now they are waiting to find employment, and they are to some extent making up arrears of education. The curriculum is pretty wide, embracing elementary, secondary, commercial, physical and technical education. Most of the departments are run by experts in the various subjects who are also educational enthusiasts, and the success of the experiment is seen in the results achieved as well as in the willingness of the pupils to attend the schools. As an example of what is achieved, the case of a Whitechapel boy may be cited, who has just succeeded in passing the London University Matriculation Examination.

Over-crowding Tragedies

Attempts to grapple with the problem of housing are revealed in statistics of over-crowding. An official of the well-known Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Waifs and Strays has just published a terrible indictment of the slum tenements of London, which, he says, are mainly accountable for death and disease among children. "To put it bluntly," he says, "death is the first effect of over-crowding. Fifty-nine per thousand children die before their first birthday in over-crowded districts." Of those who survive, he points out, half are cases for the hospital. "Of six million school children, over 250,000 are diseased or crippled seriously and another million so defective as to be unfit to derive any mental benefits from their schooling."

From War to Peace

The War Offices is advertising seven million sandbags for sale, as suitable "for carrying small quantities of vegetables." At a recent race meeting emergency grandstands were made out of piles of ammunition boxes. Girls who were recently engaged in making aeroplanes and shrapnel for a certain firm, are now to be employed in making toys.

The Week's Jokes.

The old, old game in Paris — hide and secrecy.

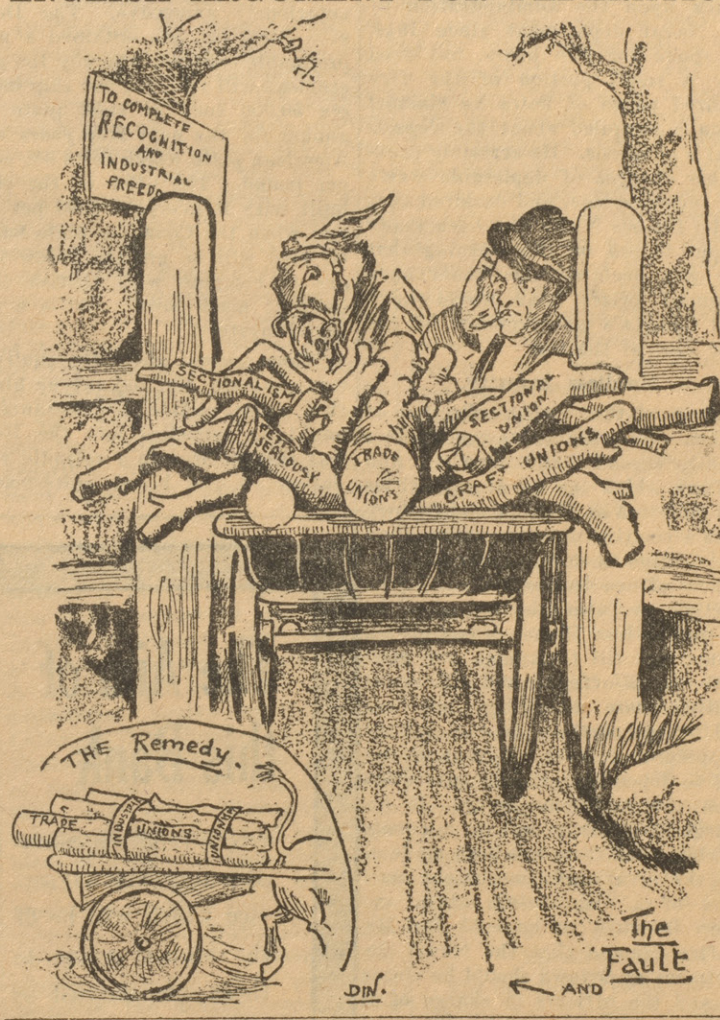
Clemenceau must be feeling a bit uncomfortable. But what else can you expect from a man who tries to sit on the fourteen points.

Peace and Goodwill.

The favorite flower in Germany this year — Anti-rhinum.

—Evelyn Sharp.

ENGLISH ARGUMENT FOR FEDERATION



Railway Review, London.

Strikes and Unemployment

"Nobody wants doles, but over a million want work," is the answer of a Labor leader to the clamor now being raised against the payment of unemployment donations by the Government, amounting up to April 4th, to \$71,500,000. In every trade there is unemployment, either for want of work, or because the wages offered are too low. There is growing indignation at the crowded tubes and railways when this could be obviated by running more trains, and employing some of the thousands now out of work. The demand for national-secure a good deal of sympathy as

it would bring to light the iniquitous conditions of bakers' night work. A dispute between the electricians and the employers resulting in an impending lock-out, will probably threaten our light also in the near future. So universal is the demand for a higher standard of living that one is not surprised to learn that a clergyman in the Isle of Thanet has refused to open a second church in his parish "until he is paid a living wage."

Conscientious Objectors

A number of conscientious objectors have been released from jail under the new rule that those who

The Way the Wind Blows

TO ENRICH PROFITEERS

While Boston citizens were being urged to eat fish to save meat for troops abroad a small group of men at home raised the price of fish and made enormous profits, according to the report of the special legislative recess committee appointed to investigate the fish business in the state of Massachusetts.

The report, which was submitted to the Legislature, recommends that the state appoint a special permanent commission to investigate the prices of all necessary commodities.

The committee pointed out that despite handicaps caused by the war, more fish were caught in 1918 than in previous years. It was charged the wholesale fish dealers reaped a harvest in excess profits.

* * *

CAN'T REACH COSTS

In its annual report on the statistics of manufactures for the year 1917 the Massachusetts bureau of statistics says that the per capita average yearly earnings of wage earners for all industries in this state advanced from \$56943 where it stood in 1913, to \$758.23 in 1917.

This is an advance of slightly more than 33 per cent in four years.

The statement of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics that wages as a whole have advanced 33 per cent in four years sustains the claim of organized workers that so-called high wages that have been paid since the war started cannot reach high living costs.

The Massachusetts figures are compared with the report of the United States bureau of labor statistics which shows that the cost of food prices as a whole advanced 43 per cent between September 1914, and September, 1917. These figures do not include increases in the cost of clothing, shoes, shelter and numerous sundries that are necessary for the maintenance of American living standards.

* * *

EIGHT HOURS FOR FIREMEN

The three-platoon system for New York firemen has received the unanimous approval of a state legislative committee.

The bill is devised to "promote the health and efficiency of firemen" in the first, second and third class cities of the state. It provides for an 8-hour day; one day off in seven and the dismissal on complaint of any private citizen of any fire commissioner in the state who fails to comply with the law.

* * *

36-HOUR WEEK DEMANDED

In its new constitution the Nova Scotia provincial Federation of Labor declares for a 36-hour work week for the province. It also favors a system

of taxation whereby land held for speculative purposes will be assessed at the owner's selling price.

The first preamble of the constitution declares for free and compulsory education.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The Manitoba Government has announced its intention of making effective at once the Manitoba statute governing investigation and settlement of trades disputes. The board named comprises: J. W. Mac-Millan, chairman; F. W. Weir and W. C. Angus, representing labor; W. R. Ingram and L. R. Brett, representing employers.

* * *

LABOR SEES DEFECTS

After meeting to consider the terms of peace imposed upon Germany by the Allied and Associated Nations, the national executive committee of the British Labor Party last week issued a manifesto declaring the treaty in some essential particulars "opposed to the declarations of President Wilson, of the inter-Allied labor conference and the Berne conference, and very defective from the standpoint of world peace."

"It bears evidence of a compromise by capitalism, and imperialism, which still dominate European states," the manifesto declared.

"Any permanent denial of Germany of an opportunity to demand a mandatory under the League of Nations must cause jealousy and unrest, leading to further international disputes."

Other points criticized were the failure to give Germany representation on the reparations committee and the omission of provisions for a progressive limitation of armaments by the other signatories to the treaty. The manifesto protested against the permanent separation of the Saar basin from Germany and advocated a plebiscite in Malmédy and other contested territories between Belgium and Germany.

* * *

MUTINY CONSPIRACY

A conspiracy to induce British sailors to mutiny and soldiers to demobilize themselves by marching out of their barracks has been discovered, according to the London Daily Mail. The premises of various persons have been searched and documents secured. The stations involved, the newspapers say, include four in France and several in England, while the sailors in naval ports have been circularized with a view to inciting them to seize the ports and invite the soldiers and policemen to join them.

The object of the plot is stated to be to compel the Government to use force if the projected disorders should occur, the organizers believing that this would precipitate anarchy.

IN ACCORD ON WAGES

Representatives of the five big packers and union employees at Chicago are practically agreed on the scale of wages to be paid during peace times, but union employees are demanding a more definite recognition of the unions and preference in employment for union men in the packing houses. As an agreement could not be reached with the packers on this point, in a conference at Chicago with a mediation board from Washington, District of Columbia, union leaders from Chicago left for Washington to enlist the aid of the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

LEAVE THE BUNGLING TO THE EXPERTS

Professor John Graham Brooks says that labor will bungle in its new policy of mixing in world politics. Obviously the bungling should be left to the experienced professional bunglers who have always done this work.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

By mutual agreement, the Building Trades Council and the Canadian Builders' and Contractors' Association have decided to form a council for Ottawa, which will have for its purpose the arbitrating and adjusting of all disputes which may occur between the builders and their employees. The council which will known as the "Industrial Council of Ottawa" will comprise five members chosen from the builders and the men, with an independent chairman. This chairman will be appointed by a vote of the members of the new council.

ENGINEERS FEARS FOR JOB IF PLANES COME

Sees Son Piloting 500-Passenger Sky Cruiser, Instead of Steel Train.

The Canadian Pacific Railway engineer who knows a bucking engine, can tell you about hog backs, has seen the "bucket break" and always looks for "Tam O'Shanter's light" when he whistles around a corner on a snowy night, stood beside his three-driver in the C.P.R. passenger shed, meditating.

"Hello, pilot," said the glib visitor. "When are you going to take off?"

"That's all right, young fellow," he said, "but this airplane thing has set me thinking. Suppose they would make an airplane big enough to carry 500 passengers and haul tons of

freight with reasonable safety. Where would our jobs be? As they say we'd be hanging out on a limb. And, by cracky, the way they are scooting around in the air, skipping from London to Paris and now planning to take a little trip across the deep, makes me feel that I didn't raise my son to be an engineer as I always thought. His old dad's job of pulling the best old snorter that ever ate up coal on this division, won't be good enough for him maybe. Instead of carrying the old lantern that has been in the family since my dad was a fireman down on the Pere Marquette, and pulled a hogback with Jim Hill on it, he'll have pesky new flashlights, wear goggles, leather suits and chase from one end to the continent to the other as if there was nothing like a snowslide, a split rail, an open switch or a broken semaphore.

A Tough Future

"You know, young fellow, it's going to be an awful come down to quit an engine cab and the feel of the track as the old three driver warms up to every turn and seems to chuckle with joy as the steam piles up and the regular click of rails joints become faster until she swings on to the straightest piece of track in the western part of the Dominion, and settles down with a hum to tear into the night, her light boring a mile ahead as if she was just as happy as I. Of course, boy, I know you never had that thrill. These engines are just as, finicky as women and have to be trained, coddled and treated with respect. We got to know them just like a jockey knows his horse. If the engineers are to go and these airplane racing demons take their place, there's a lot of fun going to be missed."

The fireman who had stepped up during the conversation interrupted to say that he had a son in the flying corps who had written home that clipping off 135 miles an hour in a spad had any trip he had ever taken in his dad's engine beat a country block.

Scar's Affection Wavers.

"Why, Jim," said the fireman, "that boy says your old engine that used to pull the Imperial Limited, and it was some engine we all admit. doesn't even look good to him now. That kid used to throw a fit when we'd clean old Maude S. but he says these new fangled twelve cylinder affairs in the airplane make our old high chested, arch necked long distance racers look like Red River carts in speed. As for thrills, he writes a tail spin, a falling leaf, a nose dive or a whip stall has a ride on a runaway locomotive beat before the start. He says he's going to buy an airplane and fly the thing home. He wants to teach me to run it; he says I won't have to worry about laying the coals or stopping for fuel. Says I won't even need my profanity."

"That's all very good, Tom," replied the engineer, "but what fun would there be in driving a contraption that don't run by steam, sweat and profanity?"

Complete Text of the Covenant For World Labor

Important Document As Drawn Up By The Commission On International Labor Legislation For Peace Conference.

Summaries of the Covenant for World Labor, drawn up by the Commission on International Labor Legislation for the Peace Conference, have been published in the newspapers, but few seem to have thought it worth while to give the full text of such an important document, which has just been issued. The complete text is herewith printed for the benefit of Canadian Railroader readers, and is well worth careful study by all who are interested in the progress of the workers of the world:—

The Commission on International Labor Legislation for the Peace Conference was made up as follows:

United States — Samuel Gompers and E. N. Hurley; substitutes, H. M. Robinson and Mr. J. T. Shotwell.

British Empire—G. N. Barnes, M. P., and Sir Malcolm Delevinge; substitute, H. B. Butler.

France—Mr. Colliard and Mr. Loucheur; substitutes, Arthur Fontaine and Leon Jouhaux.

Italy—Baron Mayor des Planches and Mr. Cabrini; substitute, Mr. Colletti.

Japan — Ambassador Otchiai and Mr. Oka.

Belgium—Mr. Vandervelde and Professor Mahaim; substitute, Senator La Fontaine.

Cuba—Professor de Bustamante; substitutes, Raphael M. ez Ortiz, Mr. de B'ank.

Poland—Stanislas Patek; substitute, François Sokal.

Tzecho-Slovak Republic — Rudolph Bro.

The following were appointed officers of the commission:

President, Samuel Gompers; vice-presidents, G. N. Barnes and Mr. Colliard; general secretary, Arthur Fontaine; assistant general secretary, H. B. Butler, secretaries, Baron Capelle (substitute, Count de Grunne), Belgium; di Palma Castibione, Italy; Guy Oyster, U.S.A.; Mr. Yoshisaka, Japan.

Preamble

In a preamble to the articles of the draft convention the commission declares that:

Whereas, The League of Nations has for its objects the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

And, whereas, Conditions of Labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled, and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required as, for example:

By the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week.

The regulation of the labor supply.

The prevention of unemployment.

The provision of an adequate living wage.

The protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment.

The protection of children, young persons and women; provision for old and and injury.

Protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own.

Recognition of the principle of freedom of association.

The organization of technical and vocational education and other measures.

And whereas also, The failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries—

The high contracting parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following convention:

Chapter I—Organization

ARTICLE I

The high contracting parties, being the states members of the League of Nations, hereby decide to establish a permanent organization for the promotion of the objects set forth in the preamble, and for this purpose hereby accept the provisions contained in the following articles.

ARTICLE 2

The permanent organization shall consist of a General Conference of representatives of the high contracting parties and an international Labor Office, controlled by the governing body described in Article 7.

ARTICLE 3

The meetings of the General Conference of representatives of the high contracting parties shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four representatives of each of the high contracting parties, of whom two shall be government delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of each of the high contracting parties.

Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The high contracting parties undertake to nominate non-government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, in their respective countries.

Each delegate may be accompanied at each sitting at the conference by not more than two advisers. The advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the president of the conference and may not vote.

A delegate may, in writing addressed to the president, appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the international labor office by the government of each of the high contracting parties.

The credentials of delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, refuse to admit any delegates or advisers whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with the undertaking contained in this article.

ARTICLE 4

Every delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the conference.

If one of the high contracting parties fails to nominate one of the non-government delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-government delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the conference, but not to vote.

If, in accordance with Article 3, the conference refuses admission to a delegate of one of the high contracting parties, the provisions of the present article shall apply as if that delegate had not been nominated.

ARTICLE 5

The meetings of the conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations or at such other place as may be decided by the conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the vote cast by the delegates present.

ARTICLE 6

The International Labor Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the league.

ARTICLE 7

The International Labor Office shall be under the control of a governing body, consisting of 24 members, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the protocol hereto.

The governing body shall from time to time elect one of its members to

act as its chairman, shall regulate its own proceedings, and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least 10 members.

ARTICLE 8

There shall be a director of the International Labor Office, appointed by the governing body, who shall be subject to the instructions of the governing body, be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labor Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him. The director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the governing body.

ARTICLE 9

The staff of the International Labor Office shall be appointed by the director, who shall, so far as possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these should be women.

ARTICLE 10

The functions of the International Labor Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the conference.

It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this convention in connection with international disputes.

It will edit and publish a periodical paper in the French and English languages, and in such other languages as the governing body may think desirable, dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this article, it shall have such other functions, powers, and duties as may be assigned to it by the conference.

ARTICLE 11

The government departments of any of the high contracting parties which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the director through the representative of their State or the governing body of the International Labor Office, or failing any such representative, through such other qualified official as the government may nominate for the purpose.

ARTICLE 12

The International Labor Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the secretary-general of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

ARTICLE 13

Each of the high contracting parties will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its delegates and their advisers, and of its representatives attending the meetings of the

conference or governing body, as the case may be.

All other expenses of the International Labor Office and of the meetings of the conference or governing body shall be paid to the director by the secretary-general of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the league.

The director shall be responsible to the secretary-general of the league for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this article.

Chapter II—Procedure

ARTICLE 14

The agenda for all meetings of the conference will be settled by the governing body, who shall consider any suggestions as to the agenda that may be made by the government of any of the high contracting parties or by any representative organization recognized for the purpose of Article 3.

ARTICLE 15

The director shall act as the secretary of the conference and shall circulate the agenda to reach the high contracting parties, and through them the non-government delegates when appointed, four months before the meeting of the conference.

ARTICLE 16

Any of the governments of the high contracting parties may formally object to the conclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the director, who shall circulate it to all the high contracting parties. Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda if at the conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present is in favor of considering same.

If the conference decides—otherwise than under the preceding paragraph—by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the conference that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

ARTICLE 17

The conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own president, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this convention, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the delegates present.

A vote shall be void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of delegates attending the conference.

ARTICLE 18

The conference may add to any committee which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

ARTICLE 19

When the conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form:—

A. Of a recommendation to be submitted to the high contracting parties for consideration with a view to its being given effect by national legislation or otherwise. Or,

B. Of a draft international convention for ratification by the high contracting parties.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the conference.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the president of the conference and of the director, and shall be deposited with the secretary-general of the League of Nations. The secretary-general will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the high contracting parties.

Each of the high contracting parties undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the end of the meeting of the conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of recommendation, the high contracting parties will inform the secretary-general of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention the high contracting party will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the secretary-general, and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action to make such recommendation effective is taken, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the high contracting party.

In the case of a federal state, the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of the government of such state to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

ARTICLE 20

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the secretary-general of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the states which ratify it, subject to any conditions which may be contained in the convention itself.

ARTICLE 21

If any convention laid before the conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the high contracting parties to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the governments of the states concerned to the secretary-general of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

ARTICLE 22

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to make an annual report to the International Labor Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the governing body may request. The director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the conference.

ARTICLE 23

In the event of any representation being made to the International Labor Office by an industrial association of employers or of workpeople that any of the high contracting parties has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the governing body may communicate this representation to the state against which it is made and may invite that state to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 24

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the state against which the representation is made, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the governing body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

ARTICLE 25

Any of the high contracting parties shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labor Office if it is not satisfied that any other of the high contracting parties is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing articles.

The governing body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a commissioner of inquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the state against which the complaint is made in the manner described in Article 23.

If the governing body do not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the state against which it is made, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time, which the governing body considers to be satisfactory, the governing body may apply for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The governing body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a delegate to the conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 24 or 25 is being considered by the governing body, the state against which the representation or complaint is made shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to

send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the governing body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the state against which the representation or complaint is made.

ARTICLE 26

The commission of inquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which this convention comes into force, three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workpeople, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the members of the commission of inquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the governing body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the members present refuse to accept the nominations of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present article.

Upon the application of the governing body, the secretary-general of the League of Nations, shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the commission of inquiry, and shall designate one of them as the president of the commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any state directly concerned in the complaint.

ARTICLE 27

The high contracting parties agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a Commission of Inquiry under Article 25, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject-matter of the complaint.

ARTICLE 28

When the Commission of Inquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare to report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such rec-

(To be continued on page 11)

***** CHANGED TIMES, INDEED *****

Trade unions, said the speaker, ought not only to be recognized as part of the country's industrial machinery; but to be statutorily incorporated, to be capable of suing and being sued, and to be able to compel anyone in any trade to join their ranks. It is not Nicolai Lenin speaking from a soap-box. Or even Samuel Gompers pausing on his way down the gang-plank to address the reporters. It is Lord Islington addressing the British House of Lords.

EDITORIALS

GEORGE PIERCE - EDITOR

Alpine Climbers

NESTLING among the rocks in British Columbia and somewhere near Field is a collection of quaint Swiss cottages. With characteristic energy and in keeping with its spirit of progress and development the Canadian Pacific Railway introduced the Swiss Alpine acrobats to the Canadian Rockies.

Travellers stood amazed as they picked the hidden paths and blazed their trails. The papers were filled with accounts that recited the wonderful skill of these Alpine experts as they tore from the bosom of the mountains their deepest secrets. Into the deep crevices, out upon the glaciers, over the lowering crags, through the tumbled rocks and over the peaks, they made their way. From crag to crag, they demonstrated their mastery over the mountains.

If we may be forgiven for the presumption, we should like to suggest that our very progressive transportation company, the C. P. R. temporarily give us the loan or arrange for the services of these Alpine experts to enable our citizens to surmount the crags and innumerable mountainous difficulties that confront the pedestrian of Montreal who has the hardihood and the courage to traverse any of the principal thoroughfares of the glorious and ancient city of Montreal.

Public accounts in the newspapers have just made known the fact to the awe-stricken public that the new Commission has saved the city something like \$812,000 by its administration during the year.

Now we do not urge that all this money should have been spent in repairing the city streets, but we do urge that at least a percentage of it might be expended in securing the services of the Alpine experts to whom we have previously referred.

A Church Coming Abreast

THE plan of social reconstruction which has been recommended by the War Council of the Catholic Church in the United States has left us pale and breathless. It begins by asserting that the workers shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, and it protests vehemently against a wage reduction. It also takes a tilt at taxation. The council says that the war debt constitutes a particular reason why incomes and excess profits should continue to be heavily taxed. "In

this way," it says, "two important ends will be obtained: the poor will be relieved of injurious tax burdens and the small class of specially privileged capitalists will be compelled to return a part of their unearned gains to society."

After meandering on a little further through affairs that are social the council continues: "the full possibilities of increased production will not be realized until the majority somehow becomes owners or at least part owners of the instruments of production... however slow the attainment of these ends, they will have to be reached, before we can have a thoroughly efficient system of production from an industrial social order that will be secure from the danger of revolution."

These are rather extraordinary stands for an organization representative of any Church to take, and are a sign that the Church is becoming roused from its lethargy and its calm indifference to the practical things and the humanities which were expressed so long ago by the founder of the Christian religion, and which the Church mouthed yet in effect buried out of sight beneath a maze of forms and opportunism.

At least it is something to be thankful for that the Catholic Church, as it is expressed through the recommendations of the War Council, is abreast of the social movements of to-day. We progress.

WHAT ABOUT GETTING TOGETHER?

(Continued from page 1)

limelight represent a few thousand manufacturers on the one hand and about one hundred and fifty thousand workmen on the other. The great inarticulate, silent public, entirely innocent of the conflict which is raging, sits by spellbound while the gladiators proceed to discuss measures whereby each may attain his object to the further discomfiture, distress and suffering of the unorganized public.

It is apparent that neither one nor the other recognizes the fact that although the public is speechless, the excruciating tortures of hunger and undernourishment caused by the mad prices set for the necessities of life by the operations and the shortsightedness of the other two factions is lashing the millions into a frenzy which will burst upon us all like a great tidal wave and level us out with the inexorable laws of gravity that at times rips the human floatsam from its gilded thrones and places us back into the great lap of nature in the place that life has provided and designed for us.

There is danger, grave danger, of terrible suffering among the people, and if it comes, it will be because of the ignorance, the blindness, the vanity, and matchless egotism and the superlative folly of Canadians who are leading the affairs of the masses.

This Commission has demonstrated, as nothing else might have done, that utter confusion prevails, that there is a great variety of opinion of the causes that have led to unemployment and the great public unrest and that no comprehensive plans of a promising nature have been developed which might be applied to the whole Canadian commonwealth with reasonable chances for reconstruction that will bring happiness, food, clothing and shelter to our people.

In this emergency we have a plan to propose and it is this: let the government call a convention truly and democratically representative of the people of Canada to discuss our troubles, our prospects, our problems, our plans and the future. Let the great Railway Brotherhoods and the G. W. V. A. be represented.

Let every kind of manufacturer in Canada be represented in this convention, let the trades union movement be represented as in their regular conventions which will mean that eight hundred add delegates representing the locals of every craft in the Dominion will be present.

Let the people of every city in Canada be represented by the mayor elected by the majority vote of the people and one alderman nominated by the progressive organizations of the city, then let there be an organization of committeemen who will prepare in synopsis form all that is to be introduced before the convention.

The effect will be this — over 800 delegates of labor will begin to understand the difficulties confronting the manufacturer, hundreds of manufacturers will understand the aims, the objects, the problems, social and industrial, of the working people, and both the manufacturer and the workmen will understand something of the sufferings and the miseries of the people of whose existence neither one nor the other has been scarcely aware.

Such a convention will arouse all people to the absolute necessity and understanding of acting in each other's interests for the general good of all the people of the Dominion. In our opinion it would be possible at this convention to arrange for an armistice between the three groups whereby we might all forsake our burning ambitions and heart's desires for a limited and fixed time which would enable all of us to work together with but one object and aim, to truly reconstruct our country, to put an end to suffering and to build the future upon the solid foundation of the people's prosperity and happiness.

We have great faith in our people. It has been our privilege to travel across this wide Dominion, from ocean to ocean. The limitless courage, the wonderful energy, the health, the vigor, the fine clean minds of our young people is in evidence at every turn in the road. We have blasted our way through the mountains, we have spanned and harnessed our rivers, we have made the barren fields to laugh with their golden grain, we have gone into the earth and dug up its dearest treasures, we have built a school-house on almost every hill, we have fought the wind and the wave, we have beaten down the invincible armies of ice and snow, we have produced a race as great and grand, as noble and as unselfish as there is

upon the earth, we have met every obstacle and shattered its resistance with a splendid optimism of our people. And the time has not come because an ill wind blows when the onward march is to end with inglorious chaos and confusion.

Let us force this spectre of famine, starvation and suffering and battle him back to his lair.

On to a convention! This shall be our recommendation to the Industrial Relations Commission when it comes to Montreal.

BOSTON TEACHERS TO FORM A UNION

Organization Affiliated With The American Federation of Labor to Adopt a Constitution and Elect Tentative Officers.

Falling into line with the general movement of school teachers throughout the United States, the public school teachers of Greater Boston met last week to organize a chapter in the American Federation of Teachers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In describing the objects of the movement, Miss Cora Bigelow, president of the Boston Teachers Club, said that the time had arrived for the teachers of the country to enter into the progressive trend of the times, and make an effort to raise the standards of the profession. "I believe that we are taking this step at just the right moment," continued Miss Bigelow.

Progress of Organization

"Great progress toward organizing the teachers of the United States is indicated by the fact that although the charter granted us is the sixty-sixth, a number of others have been issued since. The constitution will be a very democratic document, and suited to the needs of the locality. No arbitrary rule with regard to by-laws exists, and local conditions have been taken into consideration in their formation.

"Any teacher in Greater Boston will be eligible for membership in the new organization, from the college professor to the kindergarten instructor. It is necessary to broaden the lines at the start, but it is expected that as the organization grows in numbers, it will resolve itself into its several natural units or groups under the same general head. While raising the standards of the profession is the general aim of the organization, the best interests of the teachers and the schools will be protected, and the results of the movement cannot be otherwise than to improve conditions and raise the standards of the schools as well as those of the teaching profession. It is clear that if the teacher's lot is to be more comfortable, the quality of the service will be of a higher grade.

"Although affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the teachers' organization is an autonomous body, and cannot be ordered to call a strike, and its constitution

gives absolutely no consideration to such procedure. In promoting or antagonizing any project, the teachers will depend largely upon arousing public sentiment for their support."

Indorsed by Superintendent

Miss Bigelow said that Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of the Boston public schools, had heartily indorsed the movement, and had told her personally that he hoped "the finest of Boston's representative teachers would be included among its leaders."

"The teachers should organize to get a sense of self-respect and power," said Judge M. H. Sullivan, the chairman of the School Board. "The teachers ought to have organized in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor years ago," said Mr. Abrahams, the labor member. "As a sympathetic and co-operative organization, I know it will be of value to the school committee," said Richard J. Lane, another member. "It would be of no use for the school committee merely to express sympathy with the movement; I believe we should indorse it," said Miss Frances Curtis, the woman member of the committee.

DRASTIC CUT IN HOURS

Winnipeg restaurant employees will reap some great benefits from the findings of the Minimum Wage Board. A minimum wage of \$12.50 for all workers irrespective of age, has been set. There is no learning period, as the Board felt this was entirely unnecessary in this class of work.

Hours have been reduced from 60, 75 and as high as 80 to 48 per week. One free day each week must also be given all female workers. These hours must be so arranged that girls cannot be turned out on the street after midnight, as at present. Definite time must be given for meals, also during a stretch of five hours of continuous duty, a rest period of 15 minutes must be given.

The WOMAN'S FORUM

Rose Henderson *BLIND TO EVERYTHING - BUT THE TRUTH*

MOTHERS' DAY

Mothers' Day has once more come and gone—Ministers have preached and prayed for them, and to them choirs have sung of their love and sacrifice. Statesmen and less illustrious persons have eulogized them, press and pulpit, orator and solist and poet, have vied with each other in their efforts to pay tribute and call attention to the place, power and influence of woman.

Woman was the text. motherhood the song and story. The day finished as the day should have finished with millions of people thinking as they never thought before about the things they neglected to do, the letters they failed to write and the tender words they refrained from saying while they were with mother and while mother was alive. No doubt there were many who had few regrets but I venture to say millions of men and women, young and old, if they realized the meaning of the day at all were saddened by vain and useless regrets of duties neglected, harsh words spoken, sins, scarlet sins, of omission and commission which would have gladdened mother's heart, lightened her burden and sweetened her life. Regrets, however, get the race nowhere unless the experience gathered is translated into action. We have had two thousand years of christianity and I venture to say that never in the history of mankind were women subjected to more inhuman, uncivilized, unchristian and bestial duties, sacrifices and horrors as in this, the twentieth century.

Much has been written about the "heroes" of the "Great War". They have been banqueted, paraded, decorated, knighted, written about and memorialized, but the heroines—are

there none? What of the mothers who went down into the shadow and valley of death to give these heroes

world, for, of the women heroines on the battle field, in the hospitals and whose lives have been sacrificed in industry and in every conceivable department of life, so that men, their men, could "Carry On".

Their homess have been wrecked,



This is an example of conditions under which many Montreal children are born, and is, indeed, rather a mild illustration of the discouragements and deficiencies of a social system which places more importance on the breeding of horses, dogs and pigs than on human beings.

life, of the wives who have lived in hourly terror awaiting the "last message", the lonely, lonely widow with friendless and scantily provided brood, left to face a cruel unthinking, greedy

their hearts lacerated, their sons and husbands killed and maimed and mutilated by the millions, their virtue raped, a thing of no importance, their bodies bartered for, as hogs, hides, cattle and bales of hay are bought and sold on the open market. Millions of women old and young have no where to lay their heads; starving wrecks, no meals, wandering from place to place, carriers of diseases, hundreds of thousands lie buried in the ruins of devastated parts of Europe. They will form part of the great but gone and forgotten army of women who go down in every war, unhonored and missing, no cross will mark their struggles and their heroic sacrifices, no monument raised to their memories, no decoration given to their next of kin. All they had to give was taken as a matter of course and what they felt they could not willingly give was also taken by law as a matter of course.

The world does not seem to realize the fact that in every war the greatest sufferers are women and children. The truth is carefully concealed or thought but of passing interest. In the Boer

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War the Boer death roll directly due to the war stands at 4,000 men and 20,000 women and children. Few men have lifted this horrible veil and penetrated beyond this black cloud of silence, or realized the significance of those figures. The conscience of our militarists, our statesmen and our christian ministers seem to have overlooked these terrible facts of war or else taken this tremendous toll of women and child life as of secondary importance. Well may all thinking people cry out "Why have we battles at all?" 'Tis "Justice" must be done they say, the nation's honor to keep. Alas that justice should be so dear and human lives so cheap.

The time has arrived, gentlemen, keepers of the "Nation's honor", when a new interpretation must be given to patriotism, and a new definition given to the word "Honor". If National honor is worthy and can only be maintained at the sacrifice and wealth of blood and treasure such as we have had through the past four years then the nation must be made a very different thing from what it is now. Statesmen and their families (if they have any) do not pay the awful price of war borne by the mothers of the common people. Mothers of to-day demand not fine spun phrases and eulogistic twaddle but justice, action, a righting of the horrible political and diplomatic jugglery, responsible for the conditions which are weighing more heavily on the mothers than on any other part of the country. Gentlemen, rulers, diplomats, politicians, industrial giants, you have failed to feed, clothe, house and keep in health and at peace the world of humanity. Failure is written in blood and tears on every sign post in the land.

Hereafter women ask not that one day but three hundred and sixty-five days be recognized as Mothers' Day.

Hourly mothers are bringing forth citizens who will sooner or later bless

(Continued on page 12)



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COMPLETE TEXT OF THE COVENANT FOR WORLD LABOR

(Continued from page 7)

ommendations as it may think proper to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting state which it considers other states would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 29

The Secretary-general of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the commission of Inquiry to each of the states concerned in the complaint and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these states shall within one month inform the secretary-general of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the commission, and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 30

In the event of any of the high contracting parties failing to take within the specified period the action required by article 19, any other of the high contracting parties shall be entitled to refer the matter to the permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 31

The decision of the permanent Court of International Justice to which a complaint has been referred shall be final.

ARTICLE 32

The permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting state which it considers to be appropriate, and which other states would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 33

In the event of any state failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Committee of Inquiry, or in the decision of the permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, any other state may take against that state the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the commission or in the decision of the court as appropriate to the case.

ARTICLE 34

The defaulting state may at any time inform the governing body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the commission of inquiry or in the decision of the permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the secretary-general of the league to constitute a commission of inquiry to verify its contention. In that case the provisions of Articles 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32 shall apply, and if the report

of the commission of inquiry or decision of the Court of International Justice is in favor of the defaulting state, the other states shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting state.

Chapter III—General.

ARTICLE 35

The British Dominions and India shall have the same rights and obligations under this convention as if they were separate high contracting parties.

The same shall apply to any colony or possession of any of the high contracting parties which on the application of such high contracting party is recognized as fully self-governing by the executive council of the League of Nations.

The high contracting parties engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of the present convention to their colonies, protectorates, and possessions, which are not fully self-governing:

1. Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or,

2. Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the high contracting parties shall notify to the International Labor Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self governing.

ARTICLE 36

Any state not a party to this convention which may hereafter become a member of the League of Nations shall be deemed ipso facto to have adhered to this convention.

ARTICLE 37

Amendments to this convention which are adopted by the conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates of the league.

ARTICLE 38

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this convention or of any subsequent convention concluded by the high contracting parties in pursuance of the provisions of this convention shall be referred for decision to the permanent Court of International Justice.

CHAPTER IV—Transitory Procedure

ARTICLE 39

The first meeting of the conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organization of the first meet-

ing of the conference will be made by the government designated for the purpose in the said schedule. That government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the conference by an international committee constituted as provided in the said schedule.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the high contracting parties in accordance with the appointment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 40

Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing articles should be addressed to the secretary-general of the league will be preserved by the director of the International Labor Office, who will transmit them to the secretary-general of the league when appointed.

ARTICLE 41

Pending the creation of a permanent Court of International Justice, disputes which in accordance with this convention, would be submitted to it for decision, will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Executive Council of the League of Nations.

PROTOCOL TO ARTICLE 7

The governing body of the International Labor Office shall be constituted as follows:

Twelve representatives of the governments.

Six members elected by the delegates to the conference representing the workpeople.

Of the 12 members representing the governments, eight shall be nominated by the high contracting parties which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the high contracting parties selected for the purpose by the government delegates to the conference, including the delegates of the eight states mentioned above. No high contracting party, together with its dominions and colonies, whether self-governing or not, shall be entitled to nominate more than one member.

Any question as to which are the high contracting parties of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the executive council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of members of the governing body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the governing body subject to the approval of the conference.

PROTOCOL TO ARTICLE 19

In no case shall any of the high contracting parties be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference, to diminish the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

Squeezing the Returned Soldier

(From the *New Age*, London.)

The attempt to settle ex-soldiers on the land for which they have fought is meeting the expected resistance of the landlords, of whom 2,500 own more than one-half of the total acreage of the United Kingdom. Under the Acquisition of Land Bill, now under debate in Parliament, all land acquired for the use of the Government must be purchased and paid for at its "current market value," without the smallest regard to the fact that the present market value of land is at least a quarter as much again as its market value before the war.

We imagine that there are, even among the landowning classes, a few individuals capable of realizing the nature of the crime their class is about to commit in insisting upon muleting the soldiers of the increased value of the land which the war has brought about it.

The facts, however, are open to the day. At this moment there happen to be in the market over a thousand square miles of land, the current market value of which we may estimate as being more by 25 per cent, than its value in 1914. To whom is that "bonus" due? Whose is that increased value? We know of course, that its increased value and the bonus represented by it are the "property," if anything ever was, of the community; and that it stands for the needs and sacrifices, not of the landowning classes alone, but of all classes.

Nevertheless, as things are, every penny of the increased value will go to the present nominal owners who will thus be put into a position to penalise the prospective ex-soldier small holders by imposing upon them a rent which the war has raised. Under the most favorable circumstances we could only pity the ex-soldier small holder, but in the face of the additional burden the landlords are now proposing to put upon him, his prospects are now intolerable.

Is there not a simple honesty or courtesy to refuse to profit by the sacrifices of the nation? Must they all be helpless victims of the unjust system?

SAVORS OF AUTOCRACY

(Brantford Expositor)

And after all, why should Cabinet Ministers have to travel in private cars at the country's expense. The whole business savors of the very thing the war aimed to crush.

NO BETTER THAN WAR

(Ottawa Journal)

Strikes are no better than war, morally. The only decent way now to settle disputes between free people, or among a free people, discussion and umpiring.

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MOTHERS' DAY

(Continued from page 10)

or curse the nation according to the opportunity given them for development. The civilization, the homes, the industries' man made and man controlled, have been built on a foundation of the greatest ignorance and injustice. Men have made a shambles and a graveyard of large areas of this glorious planet. They have made beasts of thousands of human beings. They have poisoned the food of babes, they have polluted the press, corrupted politics and perverted to their own use the Church and many of its Ministers. The love of money and power has poisoned every stream of life until it would seem as if mankind had parted company with sanity, honesty, and Godliness. They have departed, very, very far from the teachings of their mothers.

If the profiteers in ice, milk, bread and fuel confessed all their dark, and treacherous business doings to their mothers, what would be their verdict—what their horror. Civilization is dying.

Gentlemen of the State you are still fiddling, reaching out for spheres of influence, balances of power, acquisition of territory, control of peoples, while in our own land the demon of brutish might, which you claim to have annihilated by the misery of trench service, establishes himself secure by your negligence and by your protection feeds on the blood of women and children.



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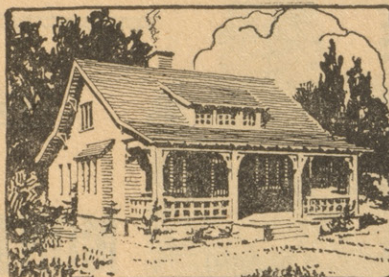
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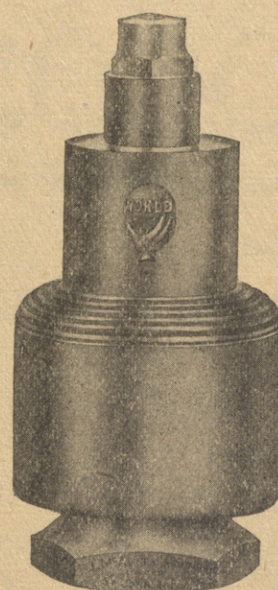
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